The People's Korea

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—The First Visit to Moscow in Two Years—

President Kim Il Sung & Mr. Gorbachev Share Desire to Promote Ties More

During the latest Oct. 22-26 visit by President Kim Il Sung to Moscow where he had "substantive" talks with the Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, they confirmed that the "class brother" two states shared a desire to make closer the bilateral relations than ever in a number of tangible fields.

Mr. Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said of the summit talks which he called "interesting and substantive" in a banquet speech, "We have come to the conclusion that it is important to continue broadening and diversifying trade and economic relations, jointly look for new fields of scientific and technological cooperation." **(See his address on page 3)**

"The main thing is that there is a desire to raise the level of our cooperation markedly," he added.

President Kim Il Sung who also serves as the General Secretary of the C.C. of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), noted, "It is ... a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to constantly develop and strengthen the Korean-Soviet friendly and cooperative relations." **(See his banquet address on page 2)**

Referring to the present relations, the two leaders described them as "coming into full bloom" or having "risen to a new high in all areas."

"But there still is ample room for growth in our cooperation," Mr. Gorbachev emphatically said. To develop the relations, President Kim Il Sung showed his determination to "make all efforts."

Early this year Soviet Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze paid an official visit to Pyongyang, which followed DPRK Premier Kang Song San's encounter with General Secretary Gorbachev in the Soviet capital in December 1985.

According to a communique on the meeting of the Political Bureau of the WPK CC which reviewed the result of the top-level visit, Mr. Gorbachev accepted "with pleasure" the invitation of President Kim Il Sung to visit Pyongyang. **(See the communique on page 2)**

President Kim Il Sung firmly shakes hands with General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev on October 24 during his goodwill visit to Moscow. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Desired Success

The communique, saying that the visit was "an epochal event" holding a special place in expanding the Pyongyang-Moscow relations as a whole, declared that it "achieved the desired success."

At a tete-a-tete talks and another meeting with high-ranking government and party officials from the two sides, a full consensus was reached on all the questions discussed.

The two leaders informed each other

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Presidential Message to Soviet Leadership

Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on November 6 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union, and Comrade Andrei Andreyevich Gromyko, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The message says:

Since the April Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee in 1985 a new revolutionary turn has been effected, all work conducted vivaciously and a big progress made in the strivings to complete socialism in a planned and allround way in the Soviet Union in accordance with the strategy of promotion set forth by the party.

Proceeding from a noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, the communist party and the government of the Soviet Union advanced various peace proposals to ban nuclear test, realize nuclear disarmament, prevent the militarisation of outer space, completely abolish nuclear and chemical weapons till the end of the present century, to defend peace and security in Europe and turn the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons, and are actively striving for their realisation.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over the shining achievements made by the fraternal Soviet people under the tested leadership of the CPSU headed by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in the cause of socialist and communist construction, and highly estimate and support the peace proposals of the Soviet Union for world peace and security of mankind, particularly your bold and constructive peace initiatives put forward at the Reykjavik Soviet-U.S. summit meeting.

The Korean and Soviet peoples have forged the firm bonds of fraternal friendship as revolutionary comrades-in-arms, as class allies in the midst of revolutionary changes of the world which have taken place under the influence of the October.

I am very satisfied with the fact that visiting your country shortly ago, I had a deep and frank exchange of views with you on the present situation amid particular hospitality and reached a complete consensus of views and a new milestone was set for expanding and developing the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, two countries and two peoples in more comprehensive way.

We are convinced that the Korean-Soviet friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will blossom and develop onto a higher stage in the future in various fields in the spirit of agreement reached at the recent Moscow meeting.

(KCNA)

Over 1,500 S. Korean Students Wage Anti-Chon, Anti-U.S. Sit-in

—More than 8,000 Riot Police Mobilized in Largest Crackdown in History—

In a nationwide crackdown upon the south Korean opposition forces including New Korea Democratic Party lawmaker Yu Song Hwan, Buddhist and civil organizations in recent weeks on the pretext of "rooting out pro-communist or leftist-oriented elements", some 8,000 riot police fiercely attacked and rounded up on Oct. 31 a total of 1,525 students who had continued a 4-day long sit-in at Konkuk University in protest against Chon Du Hwan's crackdown upon their peaceful rally.

In the bloody "operation", the largest-ever since the Kwangju Uprising in May 1980, 78 were injured, among seriously, according to press reports from Seoul.

Several opposition sources said on Nov. 2 that a number of students were still in a critical condition after being treated for burns and head injuries.

There also are widespread rumors that some of the students had died during or immediately after the siege, the largest in south Korea's recent history, according to sources in Seoul.

The sit-in started on the afternoon of Oct. 28 when the students' peaceful rally and demonstration on the campus

(Continued on page 4)

Presidential Condolence to China

President Kim Il Sung sent a message of condolence on Oct. 22 to General Secretary Hu Yaobang, Chairman Deng Xiaoping, and President Li Xiannian upon hearing the sad news Comrade Ye Jianying passed away after a long illness.

The message says:

Upon hearing the sad news that

(Continued on page 8, col. 4)

We Positively Support USSR Peaceful Initiatives to Defend World Peace

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at a grand banquet given in his honor by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR at the Grand Kremlin Palace on Oct. 24. He said:

It gives us great pleasure to visit the Soviet Union, the country of class brothers, have meaningful meetings with Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and other leading cadres of the Soviet party and state and share warm feelings of friendship with the fraternal Soviet people this time.

At the meeting this time we had earnest talks and conversation in a comradely and friendly atmosphere on the present international situation and the problem of strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and the Soviet Union and various other problems of mutual concern.

Through their meeting and talks this time the leaders of our two countries deepening mutual understanding, made closer the relations of comradely friendship and intimacy and confirmed again the unshakable determination and common desire of our two parties, two countries and two peoples to fight shoulder to shoulder with each other to the end to defend world peace and security against imperialism and war and carry out the cause of socialism and communism.

I have no doubt that our current visit taking place amid the deep concern and cordial hospitality of Soviet comrades will bear fine fruit.

In recent period, a new change is taking place in the Soviet social life and socialist construction in the Soviet Union under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by respected Comrade M.S. Gorbachev.

The 27th Congress of the CPSU held early this year confirmed as the strategic line of the party the policy of accelerating the socio-economic development of the country which was put forward at the April 1985 plenary meeting, and set forth positive peace policies, thus opening a bright prospect for the Soviet people in the struggle for socialism and communism.

By briskly carrying on organisational and political work to implement the decisions of the party congress, the CPSU has effected revolutionary changes in all realms of social life. The leadership role of the party has been enhanced, the role of human factor increased and the organisation and discipline strengthened in social life.

Thanks to the devoted endeavours of the Soviet people inspired by the decisions of the party congress, work is progressing vigorously to make economy intensive on a high scientific and technological basis, increase the effectiveness of production and complete developed socialism.

This new change now taking place in the Soviet Union is unthinkable apart from the energetic activities of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, a staunch Marxist-Leninist and talented political activist.

The Korean people are sincerely rejoiced over a new revolutionary change being effected in the Soviet Union in recent period and wish the fraternal Soviet people shining success in their future endeavours to implement the decisions of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, firmly united around the party.

The cause of socialism and communism is the common cause of the working class and people the world over. The communists and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union have long struggled side by side to realize the common goal and ideal.

The fraternal Soviet people helped the Korean people at the cost of blood in the cause of liberating the country and rendered support and encouragement, material and moral, to us in every difficult period of our revolution, displaying the noble internationalist spirit.

Today, too, the Soviet people, true to their obligations as a class brother and ally, are invariably and positively supporting and cooperating with the Korean people in the struggle for socialist construction and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people always remember this and are grateful to them.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Soviet peoples are developing onto a new higher stage and are coming into full bloom in all domains of politics, economy, culture and military in the spirit agreed upon at the meetings and talks between the leaders of the two countries here in Moscow two years ago.

It is an unshakable policy of our party and the government of the Republic and a unanimous desire of the entire Korean people to constantly develop and strengthen the Korean-Soviet friendly and cooperative relations which have grown from deep historical roots and are based on the relations of class alliance.

Our people will in the future, too, advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people for ever on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for peace, socialism and communism and make all efforts to develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries on the basis of proletarian internationalism.

Today mankind is faced with the solemn task to prevent another world war, a thermonuclear war, and defend world peace and security.

Owing to the aggressive and belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the international situation is being aggravated as the days go by and world peace and security are exposed to a grave danger.

Unless the adventurous nuclear war moves of the U.S. rulers are checked and frustrated, our planet will undergo irrevocable disasters and calamities.

(Continued on page 3)

WPK Politburo Meeting Communique on Presidential Soviet Visit

A communique on the meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was published in Pyongyang on Oct. 30, the KCNA reported.

Follows the full text of the communique:

A meeting of the Political Bureau of the CC of the WPK was held in Pyongyang on Oct. 30.

The meeting was presided over by the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK.

It was attended by the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK, CC, the members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee.

Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee were also present there as observers.

The meeting discussed the results of the goodwill Soviet visit paid by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, upon the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The meeting noted with high appreciation and great gratification that the historical goodwill visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Soviet Union had been paid satisfactorily and achieved the desired success.

The political bureau meeting pointed out that the recent Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was an epochal event which holds a particular place in expanding and developing more comprehensively the Korean-Soviet friendly relations which have entered a new phase of development since the summit meeting of the two countries in Moscow in May 1984. And the visit made a great contribution to strengthening the unity among the socialist countries and expanding and developing the international communist movement and world peace movement.

During his visit to the Soviet Union, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had meaningful meetings with respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and deepened mutual trust and understanding and intimacy.

The meeting expressed deep thanks to the leading cadres of the party and state of the Soviet Union for having received the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the outstanding leader of our party and state and prominent and experienced activist of the international working class and communist movements with deep respect for him and with true feelings of friendship and comradely fraternity and accorded him cordial hospitality.

The meeting noted with great pleasure that at the talks and conversations held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev they discussed the question of further developing in depth the traditional fraternal friendship and solidarity between the two countries and a series of questions of mutual concern on the basis of an analysis and appraisal of the present international situation and reached a complete unanimity of views.

The Korean-Soviet friendly relations are indestructible relations of allies between class brothers and the disinterested cooperative relations between revolutionary comrades-in-arms which have been forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace, socialism and communism on the basis of the Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and which have been legally fixed by the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

The leaders of the two countries clarified the unswerving position to jointly cope with all the major developments concerning the two countries, guided by the historically formed revolutionary sense of obligation and the duty as allies.

At the meeting in Moscow, respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted with high estimation that under the wise guidance of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our party was successfully pushing ahead with socialist construction under difficult conditions by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Korea and, in particular, the overall work of the WPK was progressing satisfactorily, the unity and cohesion of the whole party has been consolidated as firm as a rock and the top echelon of the party firmly built up to carry forward the cause of the Korean revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung highly estimated the fact that everything has made vivacious progress, a new revolutionary change taken place in the Soviet Union and great achievements made in the struggle to implement the line of accelerating the socio-economic development advanced at the 27th Congress of the CPSU since Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, a staunch Marxist-Leninist and talented political activist, became the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The leaders of the two countries in their meeting in Moscow paid particular attention to the situation in Asia and Europe being aggravated due to the U.S.-led imperialists moves of arms expansion and nuclear war and exchanged widerange opinions on the principled questions in preventing a new world war, a thermonuclear war, and defending peace.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung expressed full support to the proposal to prohibit nuclear testing, realize nuclear disarmament, prevent the militarization of outer space and completely abolish nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century and the proposal to convert the Asian-Pacific region into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons and danger of war advanced by the Soviet party and government out of their noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace.

He noted with high appreciation, in particular, that Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev clearly manifested the responsible stand and the consistency of Leninist peace policy to defend world peace and security by advancing at the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik some time ago bold and constructive proposals on the question of nuclear disarmament as a whole, holding the initiative in his hand.

Respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev fully supported the active and constructive peace proposals repeatedly made by the WPK and the DPRK government in order to remove the tensions created on the Korean Peninsula and peacefully solve the question of Korean reunification while resolutely opposing the imperialists' policies of aggression and nuclear war and struggling in defence of peace in the political arena of the world. In particular, he gave assurances that more active efforts would be made in the international arena for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, declaring in strong terms that the proposals of the WPK and the DPRK government to force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons, the main obstacle to Korean reunification, out of south Korea and turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone should be realised without fail and any machinations of the United States and the south Korean puppets to create "two Koreas" would never be allowed on the principle of class solidarity.

The meeting stressed that it is an important guarantee for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism against imperialism to strengthen comradely friendship and solidarity and close cooperation between fraternal parties and fraternal countries.

The meeting pointed out that the

(Continued on page 8)

We Are Now Confronted by Task of Elevating Socialist Economic Integration Step Higher

Speech of General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, made a speech at a grand banquet arranged on the evening of Oct. 24 at the Grand Kremlin Palace by the CPSU Central Committee and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in honor of President Kim Il Sung. He said:

Comrade Kim Il Sung and I have had interesting and substantive talks. We thoroughly discussed the issues of Soviet-Korean relations, the situation in the Far East, and pressing international problems. The considerations voiced by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a prominent and experienced leader of the international working-class and communist movement, during the conversations have been valuable to us.

The outcome of the talks is unequivocal: They have borne out once again a shared desire to develop cooperation and exchanges of experience in the building of socialism in every way and to interact in effort to improve the situation in Asia and the Pacific basin and avert a nuclear catastrophe towards which imperialists are pushing mankind with their aggressive and dangerous policies.

We have noted with satisfaction that contacts between the CPSU and the Workers' Party of Korea have accumulated a good momentum over recent years and relations in the economy and culture have become more intense. Soviet-Korean cooperation has risen to a new high in all areas. It has faithfully served the goal of drawing our peoples and states even closer together and the cause of socialism.

But there still is ample room for growth in our cooperation.

Together with Comrade Kim Il Sung we have come to the conclusion that it is important to continue broadening and diversifying trade and economic relations, jointly look for new fields of scientific and technological cooperation, and interact more closely and vigorously on the international scene to ensure our peaceful interests and goals. The main thing is that there is a desire to raise the level of our cooperation markedly.

The Soviet people are well aware of the difficult conditions in which the Korean people have to build a socialist society. The country's split, caused by reactionary forces of the south and American imperialists, has continued for four decades now. Washington has thrust its nuclear systems like splinters deep into the body of Korea, the body of Asia. All this has been done with one sinister aim, that of impeding social progress and turning the clock of history back.

The Soviet people support the Korean people's rightful cause – the reunification of their homeland – with all their hearts. It is clear enough that the road to reunification lies not only through the Korean Peninsula. It is linked inseparably with common efforts against imperialist policy in Asia and the Pacific, real improvements in the entire situation there and the development of good neighbourly relations.

Look at what is now happening in the Far East and the Asian-Pacific region. There is on station there one of the largest American contingents, which numbers 360,000 men. There are 32 American military bases in Japan and another 40 in south Korea. One should add here plans to forge a bloc of Washington, Tokyo and Seoul with the involvement of also other states. Judging by all appearances, it should be a kind of "Eastern NATO". This indeed poses a real threat to the USSR and the DPRK and to many other countries, and to the cause of peace.

The Soviet position has been set forth plainly and in detail at Vladivostok. We are glad that our ideas and proposals have met with a favorable response from many governments, political parties and mass organizations in the Asian-Pacific region. It is good that a keen interest has been awakened in the search for avenues of constructive cooperation at regional and continental levels.

I would like to stress once again: The meaning, content and thrust of the Soviet initiatives is in making sure that the opinions and interests of all states in that region be taken into account and ensured in practice. The interests of all Asian states, we are certain, are common in that there must be no neo-globalism and great-power attitudes and no coercion of peoples into joining military groups. No one has the right to command, foist one's will on others, or delineate the world map into zones of one's influence and interests.

Such colonialist ways have long been rejected by history and the world community. Attempts at reviving them meet with ever more active and determined opposition by the peoples.

There still are in the world, of course, quite a few of those who are attempting to put a spoke in the wheels of historical progress.

When we urge a new political mentality and a deep awareness that war is inadmissible and explain that such attempts are fatally dangerous to civilization, we realize full well the colossal amount of work that will have to be tackled and the intricacy of the knots that will have to be untangled.

It can only be regretted that in Reykjavik it has not proved possible to reach agreement to incarnate the key problems of bringing about disarmament and eliminating the nuclear threat into binding accords.

We went there, as is known, with a whole number of important initiatives concerning the whole gamut of problems of nuclear-missile disarmament and made major concessions with the aim of taking the talks out of the deadlock but everything, alas, ran up once more again the American "Star Wars" program.

Although a unique chance has been passed up, an agreement meeting the vital interests of the entire world community is attainable. We believe in the common sense of the peoples, including the American people. The Reykjavik meeting has confirmed that work has to be kept up and a maximum of political courage and good will displayed.

When we say that it is the time to act, we certainly have in mind also the vital problems of Asia and the Pacific basin.

Our constructive proposals for sizable cuts in the medium-range nuclear missiles deployed there offer new opportunities for detente. We think that the implementation of these proposals could help substantially also the Korean people's efforts to lower tension, strengthen peace in the Korean Peninsula, and make it a nuclear-free zone. In the final analysis, this will be conducive to favorable conditions for achieving the country's peaceful reunification.

Summing up our domestic affairs, one can say with full reason that the decisions of the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the mood for thorough going qualitative change are steadily converting into a material force that is quickening our progress.

We are, of course, aware of all the difficulties involved in coping with the tasks that are facing us. Everyone and all will have to put in quite an effort, working real hard and conscientiously. But we have profound faith in our socialist social system and the spiritual power of the working masses. There have been many a steep slope in the way of the Soviet people but they have always negotiated them with honour. This one will also be surmounted.

We are especially inspired by the fact that we work in a fraternal socialist community, in close and all-round cooperation with the socialist countries. We are now confronted by the task of elevating socialist economic integration a step higher. We are going to remove all artificial hurdles and impediments from the path of direct cooperation between work collectives and make full use of the reserves and advantages of the socialist economic system.

We know how selflessly the people of your country are working to fulfil the task set by the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The Soviet people have great respect for the Korean people, their capacity for work, energies and dedication to the great cause of the homeland's reunification.

We wish you further success in carrying out the wide-ranging constructive plans of the Workers' Party of Korea for building a socialist society on Korean soil, advancing the economy and culture, and improving the people's well-being.

(Continued from page 2)

Nuclear war threatening the existence and civilization of mankind must be prevented at any cost and peace the people unanimously desire be preserved without fail.

Peace is the noble idea of socialism and it is an unswerving policy of the socialist state to struggle for peace. It is proudly recorded in history that the first law the Soviet power, a socialist state, promulgated after its birth was precisely a declaration of peace.

The socialist state held the banner of peace and has consistently struggled to prevent war and safeguard peace from the first days of its emergence on the arena of history.

Today socialism is a great anti-imperialist revolutionary force of our era standing opposed to imperialism.

The socialist countries should form a broad united front with all the peace-loving forces of the world and powerfully wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement and thereby check and frustrate the nuclear war moves of the imperialists and defend peace and security in the world.

Proceeding from their noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and Soviet state put forward various positive peace proposals including the proposal on prohibiting nuclear test, realising nuclear disarmament, banning the militarisation of outer space and completely abolishing nuclear and chemical weapons till the end of the present century and the proposal on turning the Asia-Pacific region into a region of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons and have made sincere efforts for their realisation. In August last the Soviet Union took the step of extending her unilateral moratorium on nuclear test till January 1, 1987, and arranged the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting on her initiative in Reykjavik shortly ago and put forward bold initiatives and constructive proposals for nuclear disarmament, and made sincere efforts for their realization, thereby clearly exhibiting her responsible stand for the defence of world peace and security and the consistency of her Leninist peace-loving policy.

We positively support the peaceful initiatives of the Soviet Union to defend world peace and security and highly estimate the efforts of the Soviet party, state and people for their realisation.

It is very important in defending world peace and security to ease the tensions prevailing in Asia and on the Korean Peninsula.

Dreaming of world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists attach weight strategic importance to the Korean Peninsula, a major military vantage in Asia, while intensifying their manoeuvres of aggression on the Asia-Pacific region. The United States is massively reinforcing nuclear weapons and armed forces of aggression in south Korea and stepping up in a more undisguised way its machinations to frame up a U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance in pursuance of its strategic purpose to invade the northern half of our Republic and Asian socialist countries with south Korea as a springboard.

The situation of Asia and the Korean Peninsula is assuming an increasing gravity as the militarist forces in Japan have grown up to be a dangerous force of aggression and openly revealed their ambition for overseas expansion. It is very ill-boding that recently the Japanese ruling circles joined the United States in its "Star Wars" program which is unanimously denounced by the progressive people of the world.

Our party and the government of the Republic are tirelessly working to relax the tensions prevailing in Asia and on the Korean Peninsula, defend peace and peacefully solve the question of Korean reunification.

In order to achieve the reunification of the country in an independent and peaceful way, we have advanced a number of reasonable and constructive proposals for national reunification including the proposal on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and put forward this year the proposal to hold talks between military authorities and a peace proposal to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

For their justness our proposals for national reunification and peace proposals enjoy positive support from many countries and peoples of the world.

In his speech in Vladivostok in July last, respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, taking a serious view of developing on and around the Korean Peninsula, denounced the United States for its reinforcement of nuclear weapons in south Korea and for its schemes to form the tripartite military alliance involving the United States, Japan and south Korea and highly estimated and fully supported our proposals for national reunification and peace proposals. This constitutes a great encouragement to our people who are struggling for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express deep thanks to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet state and the entire Soviet people for their positive support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause of national reunification and socialist construction.

The Korean people will positively contribute to the sacred cause of the international working class for the victory of the communist idea by energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction with the fraternal socialist countries under the uplifted banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

I am convinced that our visit to the Soviet Union will undoubtedly give a powerful impetus to the revolutionary struggle and construction work of the Korean and Soviet peoples and make a useful contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

Over 1,500 Students Occupy Konkuk Bldg.

(From Page 1)

were mercilessly suppressed by tear-gas firing riot police.

More than 2,000 students from 27 universities throughout south Korea on Oct. 28 gathered to form another militant nationwide united body, the National Union of Patriotic Students against Foreign Forces and Fascism, at Konkuk University.

During the rally they burned the effigies of Chon Du Hwan, President Ronald Reagan and Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone Yasuhiro to demonstrate their resolute determination to fight against the foreign forces and fascist dictatorship.

In a militant anti-U.S. and anti-"government" tone they staged an on-campus demonstration in the wake of the rally, chanting slogans such as "Stop the anti-communist campaigns, abolish the national security law." (*NKDP legislator Yu was arrested after he urged the "government" in the national assembly that reunification should be given priority and not anti-communism, while student demonstrators and dissident figures including the Rev. Moon Ik Hwan were also sentenced to imprisonment, both on charges of violating the "national security law.")

The demonstrating students on Oct. 28 harshly clashed with tear-gas firing police when some 2,000 police forcibly entered the Konkuk campus to disperse them.

In the Oct. 28 melee some 40 students were nabbed while south Korean reporters, two reporters of Hankook Ilbo and one from the MBC TV network, were heavily injured by police violence, according to Hankook Ilbo of Oct. 29.

In protest against the merciless crackdown upon the peaceful rally and the on-campus demonstration more than 2,000 students launched an all-night sit-in at 5 buildings on the campus, forming barricades.

Meanwhile, among the wall-papers put up on a campus building was a "Struggle Declaration to Crush Anti-Communism and the Policy of Colonial Division Which Hamper the National Reunification."

The wall-paper said, "the June 25 Korean War was the national liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialists who tried to perpetuate the partition of the (Korean) Peninsula by backing the pro-American puppet regime in the south," according to south Korean papers.

The wall poster charged that "anti-communism was not the choice of the south Korean people, who are eager for a self-reliant democracy and reunification."

"Anti-communism divides our nation. And it is an autocratic ideology employed as a weapon to persecute the people who long for democratization," said the poster, according to leading south Korean papers.

The wall poster also stressed such slogans as "Let the U.S. Withdraw Its Military Forces Impeding Reunification" and "Advance Reunification by Crushing Anti-Communism."

In leaflets and wall-papers the students called for: 1) opposition to simultaneous entry of the north and south Korea into the United Nations; 2) co-hosting of the Olympic Games in 1988; and 3) withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Gory Crackdown

To quell the resolute sit-in struggle of the students the Chon junta perpetrated a gory crackdown upon them as police used two helicopters and several fire cars to drop more than 100 tear-gas canisters from the sky and to spray water on the barricading students on the rooftops of 5 university buildings during the Oct. 31 assault.

The students were compelled to stage a sit-in struggle as they were surrounded by the riot police and were not allowed to go home after peacefully holding a campus rally and demonstration.

This is clear from a statement issued on Oct. 28 by the students, which said that they were compelled to stage the sit-in because riot police stormed into the campus.

They also said in their statement that they would give up the sit-in if safe-conduct home was guaranteed for them.

The Chon junta, however, did not conduct a "direct attack" at first, but totally banned the students' contact with the outside, cutting electricity and water supply and prohibiting others to deliver food to the students.

Sources say that the junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan did not conduct the "direct" suppressive operation as they wanted to arrest all the students to "root out" the militant student body.

For fear of this gory crackdown being covered by foreign and domestic reporters the Chon junta forcibly removed foreign journalists from the spot and made the KBS TV network report the sit-in students as "pro-communist and leftist."

Furthermore, more than 300 parents of the students who came to the university were given tough treatment by the dispatched riot police.

Eyewitnesses said that police attacked the students with truncheons as tearful onlookers screamed "Don't beat them! Don't beat them! ".

They said that student were screaming here and there, "They are killing us, killing us!."

All the 1,525 students were held at 22 police stations in Seoul and as many as 1,274 students including 482 female students were charged under a number of statutes, including the notorious "national security law," according to the sources.

Although the Chon junta contends that the students insistence chimed in with that of the DPRK, student leaders deny the charges there is a connection between them and north Korea and they are "pro-communists."

Riot police, wearing gas masks, take away student protesters after they stormed into the buildings on the campus of Konkuk University on Oct. 31.

"What Does Present Situation in S. Korea Show?": Rodong Sinmun

Rodong Sinmun on Nov. 1 ran a signed commentary headlined "What does present situation in south Korea show? ", which says the situation of violence in south Korea indicates that a coup d'etat with no firing is taking place for the extension of Chon Du Hwan's term of office.

The paper said:

The south Korean authorities' fabrication and announcement of the "case of attempting to build Marxist-Leninist party" is a concocted one to suppress the growing patriotic and democratic forces, branding them as "pro-communists".

It is the chronic habit of them to put to harsh political persecution the youth and students, workers, farmers, intellectuals, religionists and political dissidents demanding the independence and democratization of society and the reunification of the country, after branding them as "pro-communists" and "radical left forces". Political terrorism against democratic forces intensified with the "wall paper case" at Seoul National University as an occasion invented by the "Agency for National Security Planning" has reached a reckless stage as the days go by.

Blaring that there are more than 10,000 "radical left forces" under more than 30 "seditious" organizations and 6,900 "on the black list" in south Korea, the authorities are now instituting a wholesale search for them and conducting a scorched earth operation against all the patriotic movement organizations.

The south Korean people whose national dignity and sovereignty are being trampled down under the 40-odd year long colonial rule of the U.S. are demanding an independent life, opposed to the aggression and interference of the outside forces. It is an inviolable legitimate right for that to do so. Branding people's independent desire as "pro-communism" and suppressing them are an act of going against the time and the aspirations of the nation.

The fascist offensive against the patriotic and democratic forces by the Chon Du Hwan junta is the last-ditch efforts of the doomed and expression of the crisis.

The unprecedented suppressive campaign against the people under the anti-communist slogan is the product of the U.S. authorities' policy of aggression to keep south Korea as their stable colony and military base and the last desperate try of the south Korean authorities to stifle the democratic forces and prolong its military fascist dictatorship.

The situation of violence in south Korea is more horrible than that in the last period of the former dictator's "*yusin*" dictatorship. This, in fact, indicates that a coup d'etat with no firing is taking place for the extension of Chon Du Hwan's office term in south Korea.

The United States is to blame for intensifying fascistisation and deepening political unrest and social chaos in south Korea.

The U.S. should get out of south Korea, taking along their troops and nuclear weapons and stop instigating the Chon Du Hwan junta to suppression.

The Chon Du Hwan junta should withdraw the "anti-communist state policy," unconditionally and immediately set free all the arrested and detained youth, students and people and step down from power without delay.

Students throughout S. Korea Support Konkuk Sit-in

About 1,000 students of six universities staged demonstrations on their respective campuses on Oct. 29 in support of the students who were staging a sit-in on the Konkuk University campus.

According to reports, about 300 Seoul National University students held a rally on their campus, at which they vowed to struggle unswervingly against the U.S. and the fascist regime in solidarity with the students of Konkuk University.

Over 200 Korea University students staged demonstrations on their campuse and clashed with riot police, hurling stones and Molotov cocktails.

Similar rallies and demonstrations were staged throughout the day by the students of Yonsei, Ewha Women's, Chungang universities and Hankuk University of Foreign Studies.

On Oct. 30, a total of 1,850 students from 10 universities and colleges across south Korea held demonstrations and rallies on their campuses in support of Konkuk students.

About 200 Seoul National University students held a rally on their campus to pledge solidarity with the students of Konkuk University.

According to an official of the south Korean education ministry, a "seditious" wall paper that read "Anti-communism is trading off the nation but unification is the sole way for patriotism," was pasted on a campus wall.

The wall poster refuted the authorities' anti-communist and anti-north ideologies, saying that people won't follow such demagogueries.

Meanwhile, about 1,400 students from seven universities and colleges in Seoul, including 400 from Korea University and 300 from Hanyang University, staged similar rallies and demonstrations throughout the day, clashing violently with riot police.

In provinces, about 100 Yongnam and 150 Inha University students staged rallies on their campuses in Taegu and Inchon respectively, supporting the sit-in students.

After the south Korean authorities took strong measures against the students' protest at Konkuk University on Oct. 31, a storm of protest and demonstrations against the suppression raged throughout south Korea.

About 10,000 students from 19 colleges and universities across south Korea staged sit-ins on their respective campuses on Oct. 31 and Nov. 1 in protest against the police intrusion into Konkuk University to break up the protest there.

Seoul National, Yonsei, Korea, Sogang, Ewha Women's, Hanyang, and Kyonghee, Hongik universities all held sit-ins, along with Inchon, Kyongpuk National, Pusan National, and Dong-A universities in the provinces.

Some 3,000 students of Pusan National and Dong-A universities held a joint rally on the PNU campus on Oct. 31 to denounce the police attack and then staged an on-campus demonstration.

Among them, about 900 students seized the third and fourth floors of the library and continued a sit-in overnight.

Another batch of some 300 students from Dong-A University held a demonstration at their school campus.

In the meantime, about 2,000 students of Seoul National University held a rally in the Acropolice Square of its campus on the same day.

They clashed with riot police while trying to take to the streets, hurling incendiary bottles and stones for about two and half hours.

Meanwhile, about 200 students of Yonsei University and some 100 from Ewha Women's University staged an overnight sit-in from Oct. 31 to Nov. 1.

On Nov. 1, 400 students of Yonsei University held a rally protesting the arrest of students at Konkuk University and decided to boycott classes from Nov. 3.

On the same day, about 500 students of Korea University also decided to boycott classes from Nov. 3 to 8.

On Nov. 3, "students' day," some 3,000 students from 13 universities in south Korea staged rallies and demonstrations in protest against the arrest of Konkuk students.

(Continued on page 5)

Democratization Only Way To Save Country, Says Kim Dae Jung

South Korea's most prominent dissident leader, Kim Dae Jung, said on Nov. 5 that democratization is the only way to save the country and the nation's security and stability.

He also said that he would give up any presidential ambitions if the "government" and ruling party would agree to the direct, popular election of south Korea's president.

Mr. Kim made these remarks in a statement read by him at the headquarters of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, an umbrella dissident organization of which he is co-chairman along with Kim Yong Sam.

He charged Chon Du Hwan is seeking to hold power after 1988, the year Chon's term ends.

The former presidential candidate said his decision to give up any presidential hopes if there were direct presidential elections was based on recent political developments and remarks by Stephen Cardinal Kim Sou Hwan, south Korea's widely respected Roman Catholic leader.

During a recent visit to Rome, Cardinal Kim called in an interview for the two dissident Kims, and Chon and his deputies to relinquish their political ambitions. On his return to Seoul recently, the cardinal reaffirmed that stand and noted he had held such views since 1980.

"Cardinal Kim's remarks provided precious suggestions for me to make up my mind while I was trying to seek a breakthrough in solving the unprecedented political situation by sacrificing myself," Kim Dae Jung, himself a Roman Catholic, said in his announcement.

"The early realization of democratization by constitutional changes based on a direct presidential system is the only way to resolve the current political deadlock," he said in the statement.

He criticized the Chon "government" for ignoring the aspirations of the people.

"The government of Chon Du Hwan is prepossessed with its intention to stick to power after 1988," he said.

"Democratization is the only way to save the country and the nation's security and stability. I will sacrifice myself with pleasure if my existence is an obstacle to the government's course of democratization.

"I make clear that I will not run for the presidency, regardless of the restoration of my civil rights and amnesty, if the government of Chon Du Hwan accepts the proposal for constitutional changes based on the direct presidential system."

Kim Yong Sam Fears More Violence

Another dissident leader Kim Yong Sam on Nov. 1 blamed a lack of democratic reform for campus unrest in south Korea and said he feared more violent protests unless there was change from the "government."

Mr. Kim told Reuters in an interview in Bonn that he believed a sense of hopelessness was pushing the students towards violence.

Some 8,000 police on Oct. 31 stormed buildings at Seoul's Konkuk University and arrested more than 1,200 students who had occupied the school buildings.

"The basic and main call of the students is for democracy but. . . it has been suppressed so hard by brutal police action that some have become radicals," Kim said.

"If the government . . . does not work for the promotion of democracy there might be more, even dangerous, incidents not only in the cities but nationwide. We don't want to see that. There should be a peaceful way to promote democracy," he said.

Kim Yong Sam arrived in Bonn on Oct. 31 for a one-week visit to West Germany at the invitation of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

(Continued from page 4)

They demanded the immediate release of the arrested students.

The south Korean authorities closed Seoul National and Korea universities on the day to prevent students' demonstrations and sit-ins similar to those on the Konkuk campus on "students' day" which falls on Nov. 3.

Also, the police were on special alert against any student movements.

Other universities in Seoul, including Yonsei and Hanyang, also took all possible measures to prevent the students from entering the school campuses on the day.

Despite these preventive measures, violent demonstrations took place across the country.

Chongryun Issues Statement

The Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) on Nov. 1 issued a statement charging the Chon Du Hwan junta for the arrest of over 1,500 students – the largest student round-up ever in south Korea.

Students at Yonsei University, wearing masks against tear gas, throw petrol bombs at riot police on Nov. 1 during protest against huge police operation on the Konkuk campus.

Arrest of NKDP Lawmaker Hit by DFRF

The extraordinary enlarged meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland held in Pyongyang on Oct. 21 adopted a letter to the political parties and public organizations of all countries of the world indicting before the world the unpardonable criminal act of the south Korean authorities in illegally arresting an opposition assemblyman on the charge of calling for a peaceful reunification of the country.

The letter says:

When an assemblyman from the New Korea Democratic Party argued at the national assembly on Oct. 14 that "the state policy must not be anti-communism, but be unification" the south Korean authorities took a serious view of it branding it as a "pro-communist act benefiting the enemy". On the 16th they posted even a police force of more than 1,000 men within and without the national assembly session hall to shut out the NKDP assemblymen and had the "motion for the detention of assemblyman Yu Sung Hwan" carried all by the assemblymen from the Democratic Justice Party themselves in a gangster-like manner, which was followed by his arrest.

This is a thing rare to be seen in the world history of parliaments. This is not only a challenge to the entire Korean people who desire the country's peaceful reunification, but also an anti-democratic and anti-reunification fascist outrage going against the desire of the world progressive people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification.

The assertion of the NKDP assemblyman that the state policy must not be anit-communism but be unification cannot be a crime.

As everyone knows, there undeniably exist different ideologies and systems in the north and south of our country. Under this condition, if a peaceful reunification of the country is to be achieved, neither the north nor the south should absolutize its ideology and system or try to force them upon the other side.

By arresting the opposition assemblyman for calling for reunification, the south Korean rulers showed that they were seeking confrontation and division, not unity and reunification of the nation, and proved that all their phraseology of "unification" and "dialogue" was no more than political demagogy.

The crackdown of the Chon Du Hwan regime upon the opposition assemblyman who took up the reunification question at the national assembly was motivated by their attempt to break the spirit of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and anti-fascist struggle for democracy and the trend toward national reunification rapidly growing in south Korea, perpetuate the division of the country and gratify their desire for long-term office at any cost.

This is, of course, an act engineered by the United States, the real ruler of south Korea.

Such developments in south Korea will, in the long run, result in increasing tensions and menacing peace on the Korean Peninsula and in jeopardizing peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

We appeal to all the political parties and public organisations of all countries of the world desirous of peace, democracy and a peaceful reunification of Korea to pay deep attention to the uncommon goings-on in south Korea and lift up louder voices of solidarity in all parts of the world in demand of an immediate release of all the illegally detained political prisoners and patriots, including the recently arrested assemblyman Yu Sung Hwan, in denunciation of the anti-communist, fascistisation moves of the Chon Du Hwan group and its obstructions to the reunification of the country, in support of the struggle of the south Korean people and students for independence, democracy and reunification, against the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of south Korea and its colonial occupation policy there and in demand of the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons and in support of the Korean people's cause of national reunification.

"Down with Dictatorship!": Buddhist Monks

Some 150 Buddhist monks on Oct. 27 staged a violent anti-"government" protest on the premises of the Pongun Temple in Seoul. The demonstrators clashed with riot police, hurling stones at them, shouting, "Down with the dictatorship persecuting Buddhism!"

Chongryun Celebrates 40th Anniversary of Providing Secondary Education

—History of Democratic Nat'l Education—

A song and dance ensemble featured the ceremony held on Oct. 25 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the start of secondary education of Koreans in Japan.

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) celebrated the 40th anniversary of the start of secondary education for Koreans in Japan on Oct. 25 at a ceremony held in the Tokyo Korean Cultural Hall, an affiliate facility of the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School, which started as the first secondary educational institution in Japan just about 40 years ago, or on Oct. 5, 1946.

The start of a "secondary education" system for Koreans in Japan was an epocal event which marked a new milestone in the history of the movement of Korean residents in Japan.

Referring to the history of democratic national education for Korean residents in Japan, President Kim Il Sung said:

"Under a difficult situation in an alien country, Chongryun set up Korean national schools by themselves and provided democratic national education to their children soon after the liberation of Korea and firmly defended their sacred rights to conduct national education, repelling all the subversive and repressive maneuvers of internal and external reactionaries there."

The start of secondary education and the brilliant 40-year history of democratic national education of Koreans in Japan was only possible thanks to the warm care and wise guidance of their fatherland led by President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, and the great sacrifice and contributions made by compatriot Koreans.

Soon after the liberation of Korea on Aug. 15, 1945, a large number of Koreans in Japan hurried to be repatriated to their homeland to join in the construction of a new Korea, while many Korean communities here began to promote "Korean language courses" to give their children national pride as liberated nationals.

But with political and social disorder in south Korea, caused by the U.S. invasion (most Korean residents in Japan were from the southern half of Korea), not a few Koreans couldn't but give up their plan for the time to return to their homeland and even those who once had been repartriated to Korea, returned to Japan.

So the educational question of their children was given top priority in their movement.

In this process, Joryun (the League of Koreans Residing in Japan) was organized in October, 1945 to defend the rights and interests of Korean residents so as to enable them to contribute to the construction of a new Korea.

"Joryun primary schools" set up on the basis of a "Korean language course" mean the start of regular elementary education in Japan. Together with an increase in Korean primary schools there was a strong demand for a secondary education system.

In June 1946, Joryun, announced the establishment of "The Tokyo Korean Junior High School" to start a secondary education program.

The Tokyo Korean Junior High School began to operate with 329 students and 11 teachers, in Jujo, one of the suburbs of Tokyo, in the former armory of the Japanese imperial army.

Subsequently, the construction of Korean elementary and junior high-schools went apace throughout Japan, and as of April 1948, the Korean schools boasted an enrollment of 60 thousands students.

The establishment of the DPRK opened a new page in the democratic national education of Korean residents in Japan. Soon after the birth of the DPRK on Sept. 9, 1948, the Tokyo Korean Junior Highschool added a senior high school department to it on Oct. 4.

As a result, Korean residents in Japan were fully provided with a systematic educational system from elementary to secondary education. This is really an epoch-making event not only from the standpoint of the national education program of Koreans in Japan but also from a worldwide point of view.

But the democratic national education of Korean residents had to go through many twists and turns under the U.S. occupation policy in Japan.

After the Japanese defeat in the war, Korean residents in Japan became liberated nationals. Yet Japan was placed under the control of the GHQ, which also handled affairs related to Korean residents in Japan.

The policy of the U.S., which completely occupied the southern part of Korea, toward Koreans in Japan, fully reflected Japan's hostile imperialist policy toward them.

In Nov. 1946, the GHQ issued a directive, ordering Korean nationals in Japan to obey Japanese Law. In response to this directive, Japanese authorities began to suppress the national education of Korean residents in Japan. They forced Korean schools to comply with the Japanese educational law and use the Japanese language instead of Koreans' mother tongue, and still worse, threatened to order their schools closed.

Under the GHQ directive of Jan. 24, 1948, the Japanese education ministry issued a statement ordering Korean schools to close and Korean children to go to Japanese schools. On Apr. 23, the GHQ issued a statement on Korean schools ordering the Japanese government to suppress the national education of Koreans.

A series of Japanese authorities' suppressive measures against the national education of Korean residents followed.

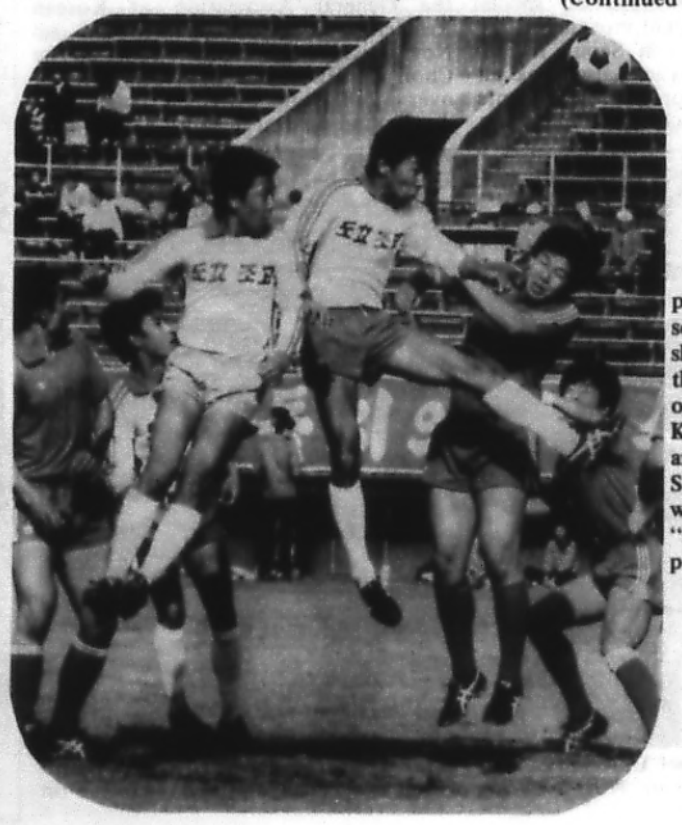
On Apr. 24, 1948 more than 500

(Continued on page 7)

Stuffed specimen from fatherland

Students operating personal computers

Students in class



Football is very popular in Korean schools. Photo shows players of the soccer team of the Tokyo Korean Junior and Senior High School which is well-known as a "shadow champion."

Japanese Zoo Presented with Animals By Pyongyang Zoo

▲ Japanese children are delighted to see the rare animals from the DPRK.

▶ Photo shows a Chinese water deer, one of the rare species inhabiting the DPRK.

The Kyoto Municipal Zoo, which is located in Kyoto, the western part of Japan, on Nov. 2 was formerly presented with pairs of three species of wild animals from the Pyongyang Central Zoo in the DPRK.

Those animals are pairs of Chinese water deer, Korean wolves and Korean ring-necked pheasants and were presented by the representatives of the Pyongyang Zoo.

The deer inhabit the Korean Peninsula and southeastern China, and the Kyoto Zoo is the first in Japan to receive any present from the DPRK, with which Japan has no diplomatic relations.

The Kyoto Municipal Zoo, in return, plans to present a llama, a red kangaroo and a wood duck to the Pyongyang Zoo.

Two zoos agreed to the exchange earlier this year at the Pyongyang Zoo's suggestion when a Kyoto prefectural assembly delegation called at the Pyongyang Zoo during its visit in the DPRK.

The Kyoto Zoo has obtained a permission from the DPRK government to receive the animals from the zoo.

Relics of Koguryo Culture To Be Shown on TV Here

A hunter on horseback tries to shoot a deer in a colorful mural painting of the Buyo-zuka Tumulus located in Jilin, China, near the Monument of King Kwanggeto, the 19th king of the prosperous Koguryo Kingdom, the strongest state in the history of Korea.

A crew of the Yomiuri Television Network, headquartered in Osaka, Japan succeeded for the first time in videotaping the ruins of Koguryo culture of ancient Korea in Jilin Province in northeastern China, near the DPRK.

It was broadcasted partially on Nov. 3 in a news program and will be telecasted in full on Nov. 24 and Dec. 14, throughout Japan via the Nippon Television Network.

Videotaped were the Monument of King Kwanggeto, known as King Kotai in Japan, the mural paintings of the Buyo-zuka Tumulus and the Gokai No. 5 Tumulus.

These mural paintings were once photographed in monochrome and this is the first time that they were in color at a close range.

One of the leading scholars of authorities on Oriental history highly estimated it saying, "It is an epoch-making fruit of the visualization which employed optical scientific technique. Also, it would be historical materials of academic value."

Koguryo was a feudal state which reigned northern Korea and northeastern China from the 1st century B.C. to the 7th century A.D. It was the strongest state in the history of Korea and the first state formed in northeast Asia. It is well-known for the high levels of its political and economic development, culture and art.

King Kwanggeto was the 19th king of Koguryo, who reigned from 391 through 412 A.D. and the monument erected for him in 414 attracts the attention of all interested in the history of ancient Korea-Japan relations.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Oct. 10 – 14)

Oct. 10

* A delegation of women activists of Japan headed by Shimizu Sumiko, director of the secretariat of the Japanese Women's Council for Solidarity with Korean Women and chairman of the Central Headquarters of the Japanese Women's Council.
* Ragab Samir, chief editor of the Egyptian paper Le-messa.

Oct. 13

* A delegation of the Malian People's Democratic Union.
* A government economic delegation of Socialist Ethiopia.
* A Soviet government scientific and technological cooperation delegation headed by Mikhail Kruglov, vice chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology.
* Prof. Anders Jeffner, dean of a faculty of Uppsala Univ. of Sweden, and his party.
* A delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Moscow Sovkhoz named after Lenin.

Oct. 14

* A delegation of the Nagano prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Kushihara Yoshinao, Socialist member of the House of Representatives and advisor to the Nagano prefectural headquarters of the party.
* A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea headed by Makieda Motofumi, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and ex-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan.
* A delegation of Liberal members of the Fukushima Prefectural Assembly of Japan.
* A delegation of the Headquarters of Buraku Liberation League of Japan headed by vice president Onishi Masayoshi.

DPRK Dels. to Pyongyang

(Oct. 18 – 20)

Oct. 18

* A government forestry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Yong Hwa, vice minister of forestry, to the USSR.
* A delegation of Kim Il Sung Higher Party School headed by deputy director An Dong Yun to Poland and the GDR.
* A delegation of the State General Tourist Bureau to Poland, the GDR and Hungary.
* A delegation of the Publication Guidance Bureau headed by Director I Bong Su to the GDR.

Oct. 20

* A delegation of the magazine *Kukje Saenghwal* (International Affairs) to China.

(KCNA)

Titles in World Wrestling Championships

PYONGYANG October 24 (KCNA) – Korean boy Kim Yong Sik took the 52 kg title in freestyle wrestling at the World Wrestling Championships held in Budapest Oct. 22.

And Li Jae Sik took the 48 kg title.

This placed Korea second in medal standing in freestyle wrestling at the championships.

(Continued from page 6)

Korean rushed to the Hyogo prefectural governor's private office in Kobe and forced him to withdraw his order to close the Korean schools.

In Osaka, a 15-year-old Korean boy was shot to death in the course of a demonstration. As a result, more than 3,000 Koreans were rounded up and some of them were sentenced to a prison term of 15 years for "inciting riots," and resisting the order of the government.

In Tokyo, the heads of 15 Korean schools including the principal of the Tokyo Korean Junior High School, were detained.

This is so-called "Apr. 24 education struggle."

In the course of this struggle, Korean nationals in Japan greeted the establishment of the DPRK, and became citizens of a sovereign state. However, Japanese authorities refused to recognize the DPRK and their suppression of Koreans, especially in their educational work, remained unchanged and became even worse, following the forcible dissolution of Joryun in September 1949.

In this situation, President Kim Il Sung indicated a new policy line to Koreans in Japan to save their movement which was in a serious crisis and subsequently Chongryun was organized on May 25, 1955 under his wise leadership.

In its 8-point program, Chongryun defined the primary goal of Korean education as follows: It aims to bring up all resident Korean children in Japan as competent youth capable of making a great contribution to the prosperity of Korea, and instill national pride in them as citizens of an independent nation.

As a result of the formation of Chongryun, the democratic national education of Koreans has developed into its new stage on the basis of the Juche idea, as well as Koreans' movement in Japan.

Then followed the establishment of Choson University in April 1956, and Koreans in Japan came to enjoy democratic national education from elementary to university education.

The start of higher learning, along with secondary education program started in 1946, was a really significant historical event.

What can't be overlooked here is the consistent assistance extended by the fatherland toward Koreans in Japan.

Since the Korean schools in Japan are provided with no financial aid from the Japanese government, educational aid funds and stipends sent from the fatherland were especially significant to them.

The educational aid funds and stipends remitted from the DPRK since April 1957, amount to ¥37,825,922,433 in 101 installments.

In addition the DPRK has sent books, musical instruments, and many other teaching aids and materials to them.

Today Chongryun operates 154 schools across Japan from kindergartens to a university, and has made strenuous efforts to improve the level and content of its democratic national education so that today the unique character of the 40-year history of Koreans' national education in Japan is highly evaluated in the world.

So far, Korean schools in Japan have produced more than 50,000 graduates, who are playing leading roles in the various concerns and organs of Chongryun.

As the Korean community here now consists of a larger number of new generation Koreans, more stress is laid on democratic education in the movement of Chongryun.

DPRK-USSR Summit

(Continued from page 1)

of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on how to further expand the fraternal relations and on a series of matters of mutual concern, including the problem of south Korean political tension and the peninsula's reunification.

President Kim Il Sung who was sent off on Oct. 22 and met 6 days later by his successor Comrade Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary of the WPK CC, in Pyongyang, was, in Moscow, escorted by Andrei A. Gromyko, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, from the airport to the Kremlin upon arriving and from the Kremlin to the airport on his back, too.

Meanwhile, before the President's departure for Moscow, a joint performance of Korean and Soviet artistes was staged in Pyongyang. A Soviet scientific-technical book and photo exhibition opened, too, and a protocol on scientific technological cooperation between the two countries was signed in Pyongyang on Oct. 27.

An agreement on cooperation in hydro-meteorology and natural environment was signed on the day when he returned home.

Full Support

"It is clear enough that the road to reunification lies not only through the Korean Peninsula. It is linked inseparably with common efforts against imperialist policy in Asia and the Pacific." This is a remark by Mr. Gorbachev.

On this basis, he "fully supported" Pyongyang's proposals aimed to defuse tension, thereby peacefully settling the Korean problem, such as the evacuation of American forces from the peninsula and its denuclearization.

While opposing the "imperialists' policies of aggression and nuclear war" and the "two-Korea policy" pursued by Washington and Seoul, "he gave assurances that more active efforts would be made in the international arena for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

Pointing to Japan with 32 American military bases and to Seoul where the U.S. stations its 40 bases, he denounced Washington for forging a military bloc with them and other states.

"This indeed poses a real threat to the USSR and the DPRK and to many other countries, and to the cause of peace," he noted.

The President fully agreed on this point.

Cautioning against the growth of militarist forces in Japan which has recently joined in the United States in the SDI study, informally known as a Star Wars plan, he said, "The situation of Asia and the Korean Peninsula is assuming an increasing gravity."

The President in his speech touched upon Mr. Gorbachev's speech in Vladivostok in July last, in which he condemned Washington for its reinforcement of nuclear weapons in south Korea and for its scheme to form a tripartite military alliance, and expressed full support for Pyongyang's peace-oriented offers.

The President said, "This constitutes a great encouragement to our people."

Stressing the Soviet initiatives in the speech, the General Secretary remarked, "The interests of all Asian states, we are certain, are common in that there must be no neo-globalism and great-power attitudes and no coercion of peoples into joining military groups."

Thrusting Splinters

The successes made in the top-level encounter, said the communique, will have a great influence on eradicating the root cause of nuclear war in the Asia-Pacific region.

As for the nuclear armament in the southern part of Korea, Mr. Gorbachev condemned the United States, saying, "Washington has thrust its nuclear systems like splinters deep into the body of Korea, the body of Asia."

On the same issue, he also said that sizable cuts in the medium-range nuclear missiles deployed in Asia and the Pacific basin "could help substantially also the Korean people's efforts to lower tension, strengthen peace in the Korean Peninsula, and make it a nuclear-free zone. In the final analysis, this will be conducive to favorable conditions for achieving the country's peaceful reunification."

Calling Mr. Gorbachev's proposals in Reykjavik "bold" and "constructive", President Kim Il Sung noted "We positively support the peaceful initiatives."

He also said that at the summit Mr. Gorbachev made sincere efforts to realize them, exhibiting his responsible stand for the defence of world peace and security.

EDITORIAL

U.S. War Games Cause Tension in N.E. Asia

As a result of large-scale military drills conducted by the U.S., the situation in Northeast Asian and Pacific regions is deteriorating.

Two separate military exercises have been held simultaneously. One was held in conjunction with Japanese forces on the northern-most Japanese island, Hokkaido, in late October, whilst south Korean and U.S. forces conducted additional military drills in south Korea.

These war games by the tripartite alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea illustrate that the strategic significance of this alliance is being developed to a new stage where a coordination of military strength is envisaged as the tactical response to conflict in the area.

The military drills conducted in Hokkaido involved some 13,000 U.S. and Japanese troops from the respective armies, navies and air forces.

These exercises, code-named "Keen Edge 87" are tantamount in scale and purpose to the "Team Spirit" joint war games that have been conducted between the U.S. and south Korea for more than 10 years. The exercise involved about 100 aircraft and some 20 warships.

It is no secret that the U.S. plans to open a second front in the Far East in response to a conflict with the U.S.S.R. in another strategical sector. The U.S.'s strategy in the Far East consequently envisages the use of nuclear weapons turning the area into a nuclear battlefield.

In conjunction with south Korean forces the U.S. naval forces conducted explosive ordinance exercises at sea near Chinhae, just off south Korea, at the same time as the exercises with the Japanese in Hokkaido.

This exercise included aircraft of the U.S. Seventh Fleet, Seventh Air Force and the south Korean Strategic Air Command and Navy. The Korean military forces also conducted "Twin Dragon 86" war games involving 15,000 regular troops and its reserve forces.

The U.S. continues to make a mockery of this International Year of Peace and has turned disarmament talks with the Soviet Union into a farce. As the Soviet Union makes serious and concrete proposals for nuclear disarmament the U.S. mobilizes and endeavours to strengthen its satellites while conducting large-scale intimidating shows of power and military might.

The U.S. should abandon its policy of power and accept the peace proposals of the world people.

In particular, the U.S. should immediately stop provoking the DPRK and adding to the already tense situation on the Korean Peninsula. We urge the U.S. to take the DPRK's peace proposals seriously and endevour to create a nuclear free peace zone on the peninsula.

DPRK Refutes S. Korea's Anti-Communist Outcry over Power Station

The director of the Resources Development Department of the Power Industry Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a press statement on November 4, in which he said: the Chon Du Hwan group is resorting to base plots and slanders over our construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station. Here are excerpts from his statement:

As for our building of the Kumgangsan Power Station, it is a nature-remaking project to develop and rationally use water resources of the area of Mt. Kumgang, Kangwon Province, a zone of our side it is a gigantic project of eternal value to actively utilize the resources and natural geographic conditions of the country for the independent development of the national economy and create wealth not only for the northern half of the Republic but for the common prosperity of the whole nation after reunification.

Viewed from the point of north-south relations either, this project will not cause inconvenience or losses to south Korea.

On the contrary, south Korea is to gain much from it, I dare say.

A hydrometeorological and ecological survey conducted by our experts has proved that the construction of the Kumgangsan Power Station will not adversely affect south Korea, but will play a big role in preventing the heavy losses in human lives and materials suffered by the south Korean side from floods every year due to insufficient anti-flood measures.

The data about expected "damages" circulated by the south Korean authorities regarding this project are fabrications which are inconsistent with the elementary principle of hydraulic engineering and with common knowledge.

South Korean experts, we think, must fully admit their falsity and fraud.

The Chon Du Hwan junta, far from taking a peace step commensurate with our step of undertaking a peaceful construction by mobilizing even people's army soldiers, has gone the length of interfering with our project of power station construction and launching a despicable smear campaign against the north.

The development and utilisation of the resources in the north and south of our country is, to all intents and purposes, an internal issue of our nation. It is not a question allowing the interference of a third party.

(Continued from page 2)

successes made in the recent visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will have a great influence on accelerating the socialist and communist construction in the two countries, eradicating the root cause of nuclear war in the Asia-Pacific region, strengthening the bonds of peace and cooperation and promoting the revolutionary movement of the world.

The meeting noted with great joy that respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev accepted with pleasure the kind invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to visit Korea.

The Korean visit of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev will be another historical event in the development of relations of fraternal friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples.

It is an unshakable policy of our party and the government of the Republic and the unanimous will of our people to constantly develop and strengthen generation after generation the traditional relations of Korean-Soviet friendship which has been forged in the protracted common struggle to accomplish the cause of the working class, the cause of Marxism-Leninism, and withstood all tests of history.

The political bureau meeting expressed the unanimous determination to advance for ever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and two countries onto a higher stage, while consolidating the brilliant successes achieved in the Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and adopted a decision related to this.

This meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party which discussed and unanimously approved the results of the historical Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung will be an epochal occasion in bringing a new advance in accelerating our revolution and cause of national reunification and implementing our party's foreign policy based on the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

The meeting expressed the belief that the party organisations at all levels, officials, the entire party members and working people will cherish high pride and honor of making revolution having their great leader in the person of respected Comrade Kim Il Sung who enjoys unbounded respect and reverence from the world people and powerfully press ahead with the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the great party, our veteran and virile party, and thus make a greater contribution to stepping up the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, achieving the complete victory of socialism and promoting the mankind's common cause of peace, democracy, national independence, socialism and communism.

(Continued from page 1)

Comrade Ye Jianying passed away after a long illness, I, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own behalf, express deep condolences to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, the government of the People's Republic of China, the fraternal Chinese people and the bereaved family of the deceased.

Comrade Ye Jianying, a veteran communist fighter of the Chinese people, a proletarian revolutionary and one of the founders of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, performed big exploits for the victory of the Chinese people's revolution, the prosperity and grandeur of the People's Republic of China, the increase of defence capabilities and contributed a lot to the strengthening and development of Korea-China friendship. **(KCNA)**

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